Bombay Gazette.

[With Supple

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1879.

...ETTE.

...to the *Bombay*

...BAY —*Delivered free.*

In Arrear.

... Per Annum ..... Rs. 60
... Half-yearly 31
...13 Quarterly 16
... 5 Monthly 6

...RIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Arrear.

... Rs. 52 Per Annum ..... Rs. 65
... 26 Half-yearly 36
... 16 Quarterly 20
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...ive Languages, double the above.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
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...tisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ...ordinary rates.

...o Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, ...d payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

... or one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage ...6-8.

...e per Copy ..... As. 4

...ES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances ...e made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

...ITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a ...

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	DATE.
...LA.....	1850	200	T. M. Frankly...	2nd Jan. 1879.
...THA.....	1885	200	Hay.....	16th Jan. 1879.
...DOT.....	1782	200	F. M. Burke.....	30th Jan. 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed ports, also for Rangoon, for shipment hence by the coasting steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

...EKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,932 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. HENDERSON, on SATURDAY, the 4th January 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppi, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore Point and at any other place where inducements offer.

Passengers for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports of shipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie Nationale Maritime de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

...EKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

...changing Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bombay, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. ...ERS, on THURSDAY, the 2nd January, 1879, at 4 p.m., for PERSIAN GULF ports, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER-...BAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

...WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

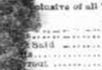
The S.S. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. ...ERS, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd January 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander ...SON, on MONDAY, the 6th January 1879, at 10 a.m.

Sailing at Vaswal, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Ootch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
...	...Rs. 320	...Rs. 180	...Rs. 140
...	360	220	160
...Said ...	380	240	180
...	400	260	200
...rez ...	420	280	220
...	450	300	230
...ezia ...	460	240	140
...ona ...	460	240	140
...ghorn ...	460	240	140
...noa ...	460	240	140
...arseilles ...	450	250	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered on LONDON QUAY CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. Extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be had from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SYRIA, 1,740 tons, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
ITALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Monday which carries 1st Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Purdah on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at the hour advertised. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For further and hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

20th December 1878.

NOTICE.

PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL, VIA CANAL, TALAVERA (S. S.), SAILING ON SATURDAY, ...UARY.

A FEW PASSENGERS can be accommodated in the Saloon at rates usually charged for Second Class. For terms, &c., apply to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

AND

..., PENCURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
...ents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and sailing vessels for all ports at reduced rates. Baggage, Kit, etc., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., ...ne or steamer forwarded at lowest rates of freight, ...supplied. Remittances effected at favourable ...change. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay ...bour, and every information and assistance afforded ...e agents have much pleasure in giving.

...9, Apollo Street.

WM. WATSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	1879.
— SUMATRA.....	3488	450	W. A. Seaton ..	6th Jan.
(c) KASHGAR....	2621	450	R. J. Baker.....	13th do.
— HYDASPES....	2984	450	D. Henboldson..	20th do.
(c) TEHERAN	2989	400	A. H. Johnson..	27th do.
— BANGALORE....	2063	500	E. G. Stead.....	3rd Feb.
(c) MONGOLIA.....	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th do.
— SURAT.....	3141	500	G. C. Burns	17th do.
(c) MIRZAPORE or PEKIN.....	3763	600	A. Parish.....	24th do.
— VENETIA	3726	450	C. G. Perrins ...	3rd March
(c) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin ...	10th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton ..	17th do.
(c) PEKIN or MIRZAPORE or ZAPORE	3777	600	W. Woolcott....	24th do.
— CATHAY.....	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
(c) SEPAUL.....	2982	450	R. D. Dundas ...	31st do.
	3956	600	J. S. Murray ..	7th April

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 31st December 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879
GERLONG.....	1635	250	C. Fraser	21st Jan. 1879
BOKHARA	2582	450	W. D. Anderson ..	4th Feb. 1879
DHIBBI	2292	400	J. H. Jorbuck....	18th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 31st December 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM.....	3949	500	G. N. Hector.....	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM.....	3331	500	N. Stewart	31st ,, do.
TANJORE.....	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman..	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 31st December 1878. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. POLLUCE, Capt. G. Rauchen, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th January 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)..	,, 375	,, 275	,, 142
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131
To Suez	,, 320	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden.....	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne .}	£9-19	£9-18
First Class, Cologne to London ..}		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 25 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service ... and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. R. Lloyd's S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 25th Oct., 1878.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, ex Ship GREENOCK, from LONDON, are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for counter-signature to Captain at the office of the undersigned and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS as they come to hand, failing the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE.
Bombay, 20th December 1878. Dubashes.

For Sale at this Office,

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS

COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

Now Ready,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1879.

PRICE Rs. 5 ; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.

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G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
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Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
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FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
AND
DECIDED SUCCESS OF
PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY MAKERS.

The next Performances will take place on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved seats, Rs. 1-0 ; Dress Circle, side seats, Rs. 2-0 ; Stalls, Re. 1-0 ; Pit, 8 Annas.

Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-15 ; commence precisely at 9 p.m.

ALSO AN EXHIBITION DAILY OF THE LAST LONDON SENSATION,

FATIMA,
THE BODILESS WOMAN.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January 1879, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1878.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 30, Kessowjee Naik's Building, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 1st January 1879.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1879,
At the usual cheap rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash.	Rs. a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12
Do. do. do. 250	4	0
Dindigula and Havannahs, ... box of 100	2	0
Do. do. box of 250	4	8
Treacher's own muster, do. 100	2	4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier, or Twelve Years' Sporting Reminiscences of an Indigo Planter	8 12
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Hepworth Dixon's Royal Windsor	12 12
Geary's Asiatic Turkey, 2 vols.....	16 0
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Milton's Early Britain, Marc's England under Richard III., &c.....	2 4
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Cassell's Russo-Turkish War, vol. I	5 12
—— Magazine, vol. 1878	5 12
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Paradoxical Philosophy, by Author of "Unseen Universe"	4 12
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Paul and Virginia. 300 *Illustrations* ...	4 12
Dresser's Studies in Design	40 0
The Baydell Gallery	40 0
Cassell's World of Wonder.....	4 12
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Family Herald, vol. April to Oct, 1878...	3 0
Day of Rest, vol. 1878	5 8
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Forbes's British Burmah and its people.	6 12
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Gegenbauer's Elementary Comparative Anatomy.....	13 4
Yonge's Primer of French History	0 10
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Crane's Baby's Bouquet.....	3 4
Bayley's Chemists' Pocket Book	3 4
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THACKER & CO. LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN, AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office and at the Booksellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A GENTLEMAN with good testimonials and large experience wishes to give Lessons in Music (Piano, Violin, singing, Harmonium or Organ.) Apply to A. M., this office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have REMOVED our OFFICES from Bombay Green to No. 2, HORNBY ROW. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other Information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PRIME HAMS, 14 as. per lb. PEARSE, 22 Apollo Street, Fort.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,
from Rs. 22-8 each.

PORTMANTEAUS.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS.
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, from Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50.

India Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS.
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Archromatic inroling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or conveniently fitted from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each.

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.

Dram Flasks. Various Patterns and sizes, Re. 1-8 to 15.	Drinking Cups. Horn, Glass or Metal, As. 12 to Rs. 3-8.

Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pica, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOOKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS,
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS,
Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from Re. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps, and Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES.
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

CHOICE AND SELECT INDIAN TEAS.
DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN PLANTERS.

SMALL Consignments of Tea from Mr. RICHARD BELLARD, of Nossau, Mr. DAVID MALONEY, late of Holta, Mr. PEACHY, of Byjnath, and from other Kangra Valley Plantations.

In Tin Boxes at Rs. 2, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6 and 1-4 per lb.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

J. & P. COATS'

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON.
IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

SEWING COTTON.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS.
Unsurpassed in Quality.

For superior strength and excellent quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

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QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

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25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles.....	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
30	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular.....	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete.....	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens.....	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens.....	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks.....	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flasks.....	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior.....	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended.....	42	8

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A superb instrument, of 7¼ octaves compass, with the strings or unisons on the "Sympathetic principle, with the finest quality of tone and touch, in highly-finished mahogany case, with metal frame. The system followed in securing the instrument is simply perfect. Cash Price, Rs. 1,800. Packing Case of Tin and Wood Rs. 40.

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...SIS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

ARRIVALS.

...ss.	Commanders.	From.
...	Moody	Goa, Dec. 29.
...	Lake	Southampton, Dec. 5.
...	Carson	Calcutta, Dec. 19.
...	Owen	Muscat, Aug. 29.
...	Lovering	Cardiff, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
...rn (S)	Bell	Geneva, &c.
...ll	Gibbs	Akyab.

CALCUTTA.

Dec.
ARRIVALS.
27 Gulf of Siam (s) ..... Valder ..... Aden, Dec 9.
... Mary (S) ..... Mackie ..... Moulmein, Dec 19.
... Mohan (s) ..... Cabot ..... Kurrachee, Dec 15.
Sirsa ..... Young ..... Mauritius, Nov 24.
Bircot Bay ..... Stewart ..... Liverpool, Sept 14.
28 Cactus (s) ..... Sharp ..... Madras, Dec 23.
Rajmundry (s) ..... Kerr ..... London, Nov 17.
Saint Kilda ..... Bloure ..... London, Aug 28.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 27.—Ships Indian Empire and Broomhall, Dec. 28.—Steamer Nepaul.

PASSENGERS.

Per Arabia—Lieut Genl Sir A Taylor, K C B, Mr and Mrs Birks, Mr Verrannes, and Mr Foster.
Per Saint Kilda—Mr William Rose, Captain's wife, son, and daughter.
Per Edda ada—Capt Abbott, Miss Ellis, Mr and Mrs Baker, 3 daughters and infant, Miss Cockburn, Mr Gordon, Rev and Mrs Thornton, Miss Smith, Miss Carity, Mr and Mrs Nisson, and 2 children, Dr and Mrs Elcson and infant, Mr and Mrs Lowis and infant, Mr Bell, Rev and Mrs Welland and infant, Mr Usher, Mr Nisbet, Mr C Peters, Mr Estes, Mr G S Paterson, Mr and Mrs Eghgaar and 2 children, Rev and Mrs Spring, Mr and Mrs Low and 2 children, Mr Mumford, Mrs Murray, and Mr Patrick.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Danish Monarch—Cooder, French Barque, at Sandheads.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

16 Winston, ss, Cooper, from Cardiff.
18 Al xander Smyrn, ss, Darl, from Zanzibar.
18 Africa, P T ship, Marques, from Lisbon.
18 Godavery, ss, Bron, from Mauritius.
18 Amazone, ss, Nom De Dieu, from Shanghai.
18 Zambesi, ss, Tymons, from London.
19 Explorer, ss, Candidan, from Venice.
19 Curaco, Dutch F, Vander Hoogen S, from Atcheen.
19 Explorer, ss, Williamson, from Calcutta.
19 Lucrelia, ss, Exon, from Shields.
21 Lord of the Isles, Beal, from Calcutta.
21 Calipso, ss, Lombardini, from Trieste.
21 Neera, ss, Stewart, from Jeddah.
22 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Methven, from Bombay.
22 Avondale, ss, Elcoat, from Madras.
23 Curseo, Dutch F, Vander Hoogen S, to Jeddah.
24 Waif of Skye, ss, Alderson, from Colombo.
24 Nankin, ss, Brace, from Jeddah.
25 Arcot, ss, Burke, from London.

DEPARTURES.

19 Alexander Smyrn, ss, Darl, to Marseilles.
19 Amazone, ss, Nom De Dieu, to Marseilles.
19 Zambesi, ss, Tymons, to Calcutta.
19 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, to Bombay.
19 Explorer, ss, Williamson, to Liverpool.
21 Winston, ss, Cooper, to Malabar Coast.
21 Africa, P T ship, Marques, to Macow.
21 Lord of the Isles, Beal, to London.
22 Calipso, ss, Lombardini, to Calcutta.
22 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Methven, to London.
22 Avondale, ss, Elcoat, to Marseilles.
23 Curseo, Dutch F, Vander Hoogen S, to Jeddah.
23 Neera, ss, Stewart, to Bombay.
24 Oakdale, ss, Alderson, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Godavery, ss, Born, from Mauritius.
Lucretia, ss, Esson, from Shields.
Punjaub, ss, Melville, from Zanzibar.
Oduar, ss, Bladcart, from Cardiff.
Woll G G, b-s, ——, from Suez.
Rankin, ss, Brace, from Jeddah.
Arcot, ss, Burke, from London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st December 1878.

Hours of observations 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·919
Temperature of the Air	76·4
Wet Bulb	70·6
Dew Point	68·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=1)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	68·1
General Direction of Wind	NNW, N, NE, E, W, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	299

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 13th December.

1st Life Guards, Sub-Lieut Calley to be Lieut.
Sub-Lieut Weyland to be Lieut.
2nd Dragoon Guards, Lieut Hoey resigns his Commission.
4th Dragoon Guards, Capt Harran retires on full-pay. Lieut Douglas, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay.
5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut Hemming, from the 4th Hussars, to be Captain, vice Kearsley, seconded from 1st October, for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.
Lieut Bartelot to be Captain, vice Kenyon-Slow, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.
Sub Lieut Hegan to be Lieut.
Second Lieut Shaw, from the 21st Hussars, to be Second Lieut, vice Hamilton, transferred to the 2nd Dragoons.
7th Dragoon Guards, Sub-Lieut Palmer to be Lieut.
5th Lancers, Sub-Lieut Gilborne to be Lieut.
6th Dragoons, Lieut McKean to be Captain, vice Dawson, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.
12th Lancers, Lieut Beck to be Captain, vice Scourfield, deceased.
13th Hussars, Capt Knox, from the 13th Hussars, to be Captain, vice Pryce, who exchanges.
15th Hussars, Lieut Gavin has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.
17th Lancer, Sub-Lieut Herbert to be Lieut.
18th Hussars, Capt Pryce, from the 13th Hussars, to be Captain, vice Knox, who exchanges.
19th Hussars, Captain and Brevet Major Fairbrother to be Major, vice Stapleton retired on half-pay. Lieut Kynaston to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Fairbrother.
20th Hussars, Lieut-Col. Alexander retires on half-pay.
21st Hussars, Sub-Lieut King to be Lieut.
Grenadier Guards, Captain and Lieut-Col Stanley retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Sub-Lieut Leslie to be Lieut.
Scots Guards, Captain and Lieut-Col Wynne-Finch retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Sub-Lieut the Hon. Lake White to be Lieut.
1st Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Hassell to be Major, vice Hill, retired on a pension.
Lieut Moore to be Captain.
Second Lieut Pakenham to be Lieut, vice Shaw, promoted.
Second Lieut Douglas to be Lieut.
3rd Foot, Major and Brevet Lieut Col Parnell to be Lieut Col, vice Brevet Col Pearson, retired on half-pay.
Captain Halahan to be Major. Lieut Ommaney to be Captain.
4th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Nash retires on a pension, Lieut Ayland-Troyte is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Lieut Rowlandson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Shephard, removed from that appointment.
5th Foot, Sub-Lieut the Hon C Lampton to be Lieut. Sub-Lieut Orred to be Lieut.
9th Foot, Sub-Lieut Williams, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut.
13th Foot, Captain Hollingworth retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.
14th Foot, Second Lieut Baird to be Lieut, vice Thruston, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Second Lieut Robertson to be Lieut, vice Ansley, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.
15th Foot, Lieut Pearson to be Captain vice Daniel, seconded for service on the Staff. Second Lieut Grantham to be Lieut, vice Jones, resigned.
17th Foot, Lieut Nares to be Captain, vice Braddell, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.
20th Foot, Lieut Allen to be Captain, vice Whiteford, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.
21st Foot, Lieut Justice to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Auchinleck, promoted.
22nd Foot, Lieut Mein to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Sealy, promoted.
23rd Foot, Lieut Gilbert to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Twyford, retired on a pension. Sub-Lieut Lloyd-Mostyn resigns his Commission.
27th Foot, Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Col Freer retires on half-pay.
29th Foot, the appointment as Adjutant of Lieut Clarke is extended to 11th October, 1878.
37th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Whitting to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Alleyne, retired. Lieut Moore to be Captain.
49th Foot, Lieut Dickson to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Haydn, promoted.
57th Foot, Captain Poste retires on a pension. Second Lieut Stewart, from the 14th Foot, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut Robinson, promoted.
61st Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Burnaby to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Farrington, seconded for service on the Staff. Captain Lewes retires on a pension. Lieut Collins to the Captain, vice Brevet Major Burnaby. Second Lieut Reid, from the 35th Foot, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Seppings, promoted.
66th Foot, Lieut Riedell to be Captain, vice Pepys, retired. Sub-Lieut Brodie to be Lieut.
65th Foot, Captain Rasch retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.
71st Foot, Lieut Gillon to be Captain, vice Hildyard, seconded for service on the Staff.
75th Foot, Captain Macqueen retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.
76th Foot, Captain Taylor retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.
80th Foot, Second Porter resigns his Commission.
84th Foot, Sub-Lieut Nugee to be Lieutenant.
91st Foot, Lieut Campbell resigns his Commission.
92nd Foot, Lieut Hannay to be Captain, vice Lowndes, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.
97th Foot, Second Lieut Alderson, from 1st Foot, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut Melvill, promoted.
100th Foot, Captain Ainsworth retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.
101st Foot, Lieut Shepherd to be Captain, vice Schmidt, retired on half-pay.
Rifle Brigade, Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Warren, C. B., having served five years as a Regimental Lieut-Colonel, is placed on half-pay.
1st West India Regiment, Captain Brock retires on half-pay. Sub-Lieut Grove to be Lieut. Sub-Lieut [illegible] to be Lieut.
Ordnance Store Department, to be Sub Asst. A. First Class Sergeant-Sergeant Swan to be Commissary Class Sergeant McFarlane. Dove organistion Lane has been granted retired pay, &c.
Department. [illegible]-General O'Leary
Medical Department, Deputy Surgeon Major Croker retires upon temporary half pay. Surgeon Dauncey retires upon temporary half pay. Surgeon Ryan to be Surgeon-Major, resigns his Commission. Sp[illegible] Raymond, Gent., to be Veterinary Surgeon, [illegible]
Veterinary Department [illegible]
Major and Brevet [illegible]-Col Burnell, 7th Hussars, to be Col. [illegible] or half pay, late 20th Hussars, to have the honorary rank of Major, upon retiring on a pension. Lieut Col [illegible] Colonel, upon retiring on a pension, the honorary rank of Major Nash, 4th Foot, to have the Captain as of Lieut Col upon retiring on a pension. [illegible] honorary

Captain Lewes, 51st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major, upon retiring on a pension.
Captain Harran, 4th Dragoon Guards, to have the honorary rank of Major, upon retiring on full-pay.
Captain Poste, 50th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major, upon retiring on a pension.
Honorary Lieut and Deputy-Commissary Smither, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain.
Deputy Assistant-Commissary Richards, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.
Surgeon-Major Rogers to have the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General on retirement from the Madras Medical Department.
Lieut-general Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, retires from the Service with the honorary rank of General.
The following promotions to take place consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-General Carey, Bengal Staff Corps :—
Major-General Hill, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut-General.
Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Abbott, C B, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major-General.
Captain and Brevet Major Addy, Adjutant of a Recruiting District, to be Lieut.-Col.
Captain Hunt, 19th Foot, to be Major.
The promotion to the rank of Brevet-Major of the undermentioned Officers to be post dated as follows :—
Captain and Brevet Major Nash, 4th Foot, to 29th Sept, 1878.
Captain and Brevet Major Rogers, half-pay, late 3rd West India Regiment, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to 2nd Oct, 1878.
Captain and Brevet Major Bannatyne, 8th Foot, to 3rd Nov, 1878.
The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 10th Nov. of General Sir John Garvock, G C B, Colonel of the 19th Foot :—
Lieut General Lord Mark Kerr, C B, Colonel of the 54th Foot, to be General.
Major-General Maxwell, C B, to be Lieut-General.
Brevet Colonel Walker, V C, C B, from Lieut-Colonel, half-pay, late 45th Foot, to be Major-General.
Major Clarke, 72nd Foot, to be Lieut-Colonel.
Captain Evans, 19th Foot, to be Major.
The undermentioned promotion to the List of General Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to take place consequent on the retirement on a pension of Lieut-General (borne as Major-General on the Indian List) T A Carey, Bengal Staff Corps :—Colonel Anderson, Bombay Cavalry, to be Major-General.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut-Colonel Alexander, half-pay, late 20th Hussars, retires on a pension.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.—1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....8th, 4h. 39m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.
	Jan.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th.	2	6 35	5 32	1 59 m 2 7 a 8 17 m 8 29 a
Fri.	3	6 35	5 33	2 39 m 7 50 a
Sat.	4	6 36	5 34	9 24 a 8 35 m 10 12 a
Sun.	5	6 36	5 34	9 18 m 10 52 a
Mon.	6	6 36	5 35	10 12 m 11 26 a
Tues.	7	6 36	5 35	10 39 m 11 56 a
Wed.	8	6 37	5 36	

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Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

D'ARCY.—January 1st, at Mazagon, Mr. James D'Arey, Inspector Bombay City Police, aged 34 years. (Dublin papers please copy).
PHELPS—December 22nd, at Aden, of dysentery, Ernest Hugh, the youngest child of Major Phelps, R. E., aged 17 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MacLENNAN—December 26th, at the Elphinstone Hotel, Madras, the wife of J. M. MacLennan, of Cotmada, of a daughter, who survived her birth only a short time.
SANDERS—On Xmas night, at Moradabad, N. W. P., the wife of Surgeon R. C. Sanders, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—DONALD—December 26th, at Christ Church, Hoshiarpore, by the Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, Chaplain, Jullundur, Alexander Anderson, B. C. S., to Ellen Holyoake, eldest daughter of A. J. S. Donald, Esq., Judicial Assistant Commissioner.

DEATHS.

GOUGH—On Xmas-day, at Rawul Pindi, Neville, the infant son of Colonel Hugh Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry, aged 11 days.
MORE-MOLYNEUX—December 27th, at Shahjehanpur, Balochistan, Captain William More-Molyneux, Wing Commander, 1st Bengal Infantry, aged 35 years.
SKIPWITH—December 27th, at Meerut, very suddenly, Elizabeth Helen, the dearly loved wife of Major G. T. Skipwith, R. E.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1879.

To comment at length on the Parliamentary debates, interesting as these are from the personal reputation of many of the speakers, would be to take our readers over ground with which we fear they are already too familiar. We may, however, note one gratifying fact, that no man of any position in Parliament ventures to condemn the policy of keeping the Russians out of Afghanistan, or considers it possible for the Government of India to acquiesce tamely in the presence of a Russian Mission at Kabul. Mr. Goschen, speaking on behalf of the Opposition, laid this down as a political axiom, in as manly and patriotic language as any statesman could use. What, then, is the grievance of the Opposition? They allege that Russia would never have sent a Mission to Kabul except in retaliation for the unwise act of Lord Beaconsfield's Government in bringing a contingent of Indian troops to Malta, and that Shere Ali would not have received the Mission if he had not been driven mad by the treatment he received at the hands of Lord Lytton; and they taunt the Government with bullying a poor weak State like Afghanistan when Russia is the real offender against whom England ought to take up arms. This rebuke comes with a bad grace from the men whose sympathy with Russia during the last two years has been the main cause of the embarrassments that have beset the Beaconsfield Ministry Every impartial observer will allow that Lord Beaconsfield would have attacked Russia with the heartiest good will last year, and would be delighted to declare war against her even now, if he were not assured that whenever he took this step the Liberals would use every art of Parliamentary warfare to prevent him from carrying on the war with success. What the Premier himself said, in concluding the debate in the House of Lords, is quite true, that the Liberal representatives in Parliament are animated, many of them no doubt unconsciously, by a desire for peace at any price. If war is declared against the Afghans they cry out, Why don't you make the Russians? If their advice were taken, and war declared against Russia, they would become frantic with indignation at the recklessness of the Ministry in plunging the Empire into such a hazardous strife. Politicians who thus expose their want of a well-defined policy, and indulge only in factious criticism, defeat their own ends. We concur in the opinion held by most persons who have studied the Parliamentary Papers that, if Lord Lytton was not sent out here for the express purpose of making an enemy of the Amir of Kabul he went the right way to work to effect this purpose. He selected, in the first instance, as his diplomatic agent, to conciliate a prince whose feelings had been ruffled by the want of consideration shown him by Lord Northbrook, a man of Sir Bartle Frere's stamp, but Sir Lewis Pelly, who "put his foot down" with the Amir's Envoy as he had done with Mulharrac Gaekwar, but not with the same success. The Viceroy may fairly be held accountable for this, it would almost seem purposely, widened the breach with Shere Ali; but this action on his part does not, of course, in any way detract from the necessity of punishing the Amir for having taken his revenge on the Government of India by courting a Russian alliance.

It is odd that in India—a country which boasts of a refined type of English society,—there should be a noteworthy absence of artistic taste. There are few things which strike a stranger more than the tawdry or dingy furniture of the houses he visits on his first round of calls, and as he lies longer in India he is astonished to find the fine arts as a discount with all but a very few. He will not see one lady in twenty at an easel, or one in ten at a piano, and as for those little nicknacks which ladies love at home,—as screen painting, tapestry, etc., etc, there is not perhaps one in fifty to practise the art of making them. But all these ladies have probably received what is called "a liberal education." They have been taught to play the piano, and to sing; to draw and paint in oil, or water colours; to work in Berlin wool, and other materials, and to love what Lord Lytton the elder used to call "the beautiful." Moreover, if we by chance meet these ladies in England, any number of them will converse agreeably about art, and show a more or less intimate acquaintance with it. They will all profess to love art, and not a few of them will sing, or paint or sketch fairly well. They would appear, on coming to the East, to wrap their talents in a napkin and leave them behind, and it is much the same with men, though in a lesser degree, many men retaining some art or other as an amusement of their leisure hours.

To questions put for an explanation of this phenomenon the usual reply is, "Oh! it is too hot to exert oneself"—a singular answer to come from the lips of a young lady who has been up dancing all the previous night, or one who has been out hunting in the early morning. Now and then a lady is found candid or frank enough to confess that she is too lazy to keep up her accomplishments in India, though admitting that time hangs heavily on her hands in this country. Or the plea of babies to look after, or cooks, will be urged; but as these are excuses common to all countries, there is no occasion to dwell upon them. If the arts, however, are in disfavour, it must follow that there can be little artistic taste in society. To take the furnishing of houses in illustration, it is hard to conceive anything more atrocious than the taste displayed in half the houses we enter. A view of the drawing-room of an average Indian house would cause Miss Braddon to shudder, and a London upholsterer to go mad. There is a "muster," a set pattern, appertaining to the tables, the whatnots, the sofas, the lamps, and the chromos on the walls, which displays a lamentable want of originality. With slight variation the arrangement of tables, lamps, and chairs is seen over and over again, until the visitor wonders whether one man, and that man one without æsthetics, has had the furnishing of a whole town or station. Apparently no person has the courage to be unique. No one has the audacity to consult his own tastes, and strike out a new and picturesque effect. There is a terrible sameness over all, and, what is worse, a vulgar sameness too. It is evident that good taste suggests for this country an Oriental model, or at all events a modification of the Oriental pattern to suit English habits. An Indian drawing-room ought not to be crammed and crowded with furniture of the character which is used in Europe. The centre space should be left free, both for the sake of coolness and effect. A luxurious ottoman is at the most permissible. Handsome Oriental rugs and carpets, with divans round the walls, are quite in keeping with the lofty rooms we are accustomed to in India, and silver or electro-plated swinging lamps have a fine effect in rooms furnished on this pattern. Nothing is in worse taste than a crowd of chairs, tables, and sofas over which a visitor is apt to break his shins, and nothing adds more to the heat and discomfort of a drawing-room than an *omnium gatherum* of upholsterers' sticks and fancies. The beauty of simplicity, or of fitness, is unknown to the average Indian house, and it appears to be the object to furnish, not with a view to artistic effect, but to rival the auctioneer's godowns where every kind of article in the upholstery line is thrown promiscuously together.

All Indian houses of the first, or even second class, should have a plentiful display of flowers about, but, instead of these graceful adornments of Nature's own bestowal, we are treated to such mosquito-breeding horrors as flowered table covers. There is cheap ornamentation on the walls in the shape of engravings from Landseer, and the tables are heaped with rubbish of the plaster of Paris school of sculpture, and with Bohemian glass. The result is bizarre and vulgar in the extreme; and yet people, well knowing how poor the effect is, continue to furnish as their friends do, on the principle, we presume, that originality, is *mauvais ton* in Hindustan. Should the lady of the house be an artist the walls of her drawing-room are the last place where anyone would look for her pictures. Should she be a musician, and, which is a rare thing, allow any but her intimate friends to know it, the accumulation of [illegible] heaps of furniture and ugly hangings; but if Mrs. Grundy is satisfied that is quite sufficient for the lady and her friends. All the art, all the taste which it seems society now demands from anyone is the ability to sing a song after a dinner party, or to draw a sketch at a picnic. This being the fact, it is not surprising if the sex in India is reproached for its love of gossip, of dishabille, and flirtation. To be shut up in a hideously furnished Indian house for the livelong day with no occupation or amusement is a severe tax on any woman's temper and rectitude. There arises a craving for excitement, dissipation, under the circumstances, which it is difficult to overcome, and which has brought many a well-meaning woman to disgrace. It is the old story of talents unemployed which feed on the very souls of their possessors, and of time frittered away upon the petty scandals of a station. The happiest and healthiest people in India are undoubtedly those whose artistic tastes are never allowed to remain idle. But it is undeniable that they are singular. It is much more the fashion to dress well than to draw well, to dance well than to sing well. Art is in fact at such a discount in India that it almost ceases to be an agent for ennobling the mind. We have no public exhibitions of painting and sculpture, few public concerts, or any of the opportunities of study or admiration which nearly everyone can have at the cost of a shilling at home; and it is perhaps in some sort due to this defect in our social life that there is a lack of originality about Anglo-Indians, worthy, some say, of the dwellers in a boarding house. The remedy is the encouragement of art; a movement to make art fashionable. When society begins to pay homage to women who are *spirituelles* in room of women who are only remarkable for their shoulders, we may expect to see the dawn of a new social era; but not until then. And we regret to think we are still far away from that happy period; if the conversation of society at dinner or dance is any criterion of the future. Vapid commonplace, seasoned with ill-natured scandal, does not promise much, nor yet our social disinclination to originality, which in India is always called eccentricity. Rosa Bonheur would be eccentric in India, so would Thackeray, so would painter, poet, novelist, or musician who was not quite so commonplace as his fellows. Nevertheless, [illegible] of the [illegible] would occupy too much space to enter; and, indeed, as I have already said, the bulk of the speeches have been mere repetitions or expansions of arguments with which we have been familiar for many weeks past. On Monday night, the principal speakers were Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Stanhope; on Tuesday, Lord John Manners, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Goschen; and last night, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Bourke and Mr. Goschen. Mr. Whitbread acquitted himself of his task in a very creditable manner, and though he spoke for more than two hours, he kept the House together very fairly, and his frequent references to the Blue Books were followed by many of the members with copies of the book on their knees. This was also the case with Mr. Gladstone's speech; and, in fact, the diligence with which the two Blue Books recently issued have been studied by hon. members is very remarkable, as was shown by the facility with which they followed the references made by speakers to various documents. As a piece of oratory, Mr. Gladstone's speech was, as might have been expected, the speech of the debate, and the effect of his peroration on his audience was so great that it was followed by repeated rounds of enthusiastic applause from the Opposition, and some of the strangers in the gallery went so far as to clap their hands, to the horror of the aged attendant in charge. One fact which the debate has brought out is that the House is unanimous in the opinion that Russia should not be allowed to exercise influence in Afghanistan. Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday, and Mr. Goschen last night, both insisted that the despatch of a Russian mission to Kabul was a breach of the agreement which Russia entered into with Lord Clarendon, and blamed the Government for the readiness with which they had accepted the evasive answers of the Russian Government when questioned on the subject. It was, perhaps, the remarks of this nature which have been made during the debate that induced Sir Stafford Northcote last night to speak in so emphatic a tone, and in what is called an "old fashioned" Christmas manner, when, in answer to a question put by Mr. Sir William Harcourt, he said that the Government, contrary to their previous information, had recently learned that the Russian mission had not left Kabul, but that the House might be sure that the Government will not acquiesce, and does not intend to acquiesce, in the exercise of Russian influence in Afghanistan in that or any other form."

The result of the division will have reached India long before these lines are printed. It is believed that the Government will have a majority of about 100, perhaps more. Much depends upon the Irish vote, which is just now rather uncertain. Last session the Home Rulers generally voted with the Government; but now they are all at sixes and sevens. Mr. Butt has been charged by Mr. O'Connor Power, not only with betraying the political interests of Ireland, by not moving a Home Rule amendment to the address, but with the "supreme treason" of allowing it to be supposed that he condones the "royal butchery" of the Afghans. On the other hand, some of the other Home Rule members have been signing an address to Mr. Butt expressing unabated confidence in him as a leader, and Mr. Butt is said to have declared that he will no longer work in any party which includes Mr. Power as one of its members. All this makes it very doubtful how the Home Rule votes will be given, and if many of them should go against the Government their majority may be smaller than is generally expected. On Monday, Mr. Stanhope will bring on his motion, which Mr. Fawcett will oppose, and will move a resolution declaring that the Secretary of State has infringed the letter and spirit of the Act of 1858. The debate on this point is not expected to occupy more than one night, and on Tuesday the House will probably adjourn until the first week in February.

Nothing has been said in the debates that gives any ground for supposing that a dissolution is imminent, and the reports on that subject which were current last week have for the present subsided. In the meantime, the by-elections are being closely watched, for any indication they may afford of the state of public feeling, which both Conservatives and Liberals just now claim as on their side. From this point of view, the result of the first of several elections now pending is not very satisfactory to the friends of the Government; for on Wednesday the seat recently vacated at Maldon by Mr. Sandford, an "independent Conservative," has been gained by Mr. Courtauld, a Liberal and a dissenter, by 671 to 530. The successful candidate is a large employer of labour in the neighbourhood, and is a relative of the Mr. Courtauld who fought and gained the celebrated Braintree church rate case some 25 or 30 years ago, which made the abolition of church rates only a matter of time. His opponent, Sir Neville Abdy, was a member of a well-known old county family, so the contest was by no means an unequal one, and the victory is all the more welcome to the Liberals from the circumstance that at the last general election the county of Essex voted *en bloc* for the Conservatives. The constituency of Maldon is, however, a small one, only numbering 1,600; a far more important election is that fixed for to-morrow at Bristol, where there are 24,000 voters. The vacancy is caused by the resignation of the Liberal member, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, and the candidates are, on the Liberal side, Mr. Lewis Fry, a wealthy solicitor, and a member of the Bristol Town Council and School Board, and on the Conservative side, Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, a member of a county family long well known in Wales and the Western counties, who owns estates in Glamorganshire and Dorsetshire. Sir Ivor Guest expresses confidence in the Government both as to its domestic and foreign policy, while Mr. Fry is unequivocally opposed to it, and declares "the policy which has been sought to signify by the title of Imperial" is "fraught with danger to the best interests of our country." The issues thus raised are direct enough, but they are likely to be complicated by a number of subordinate questions. Mr. Fry, in his endeavours to catch votes, appears to be trying to be all things to all men. He has secured the Home Rulers by promising to vote for a select committee to inquire into the subject—a pledge which Sir Ivor Guest has refused to take. He has also promised the railway servants that he will vote for a measure to give them compensation for injuries, and the sugar operatives—a large class in Bristol—that he will vote for the imposition of "countervailing" duties, to protect them against foreign subsidised competition; to prevent a Tichborne candidate coming into the field he has promised to "help the Tichborne cause;" and he is also said to have conciliated the Ritualists by expressing disapproval of the Public Worship Regulation Act. On the other hand, the Roman Catholics are supporting the Conservative candidate, and the licensed victuallers will probably vote on the same side. Altogether there is enough complication to afford ample material for the attempt which the defeated side is sure to make to show that the fight was not a fair stand-up party conflict. Defeated candidates never are fairly beaten—according to their own showing.

In connection with the prospect of a dissolution [illegible] the possible formation of a third political party, composed of moderate Liberals and Conservatives of great political views. The course which the Government will pursue by some of the Liberal Peers and the votes given by Lords Derby and Carnarvon against the Government are supposed to give some colour to these rumours; but if the project be really entertained it is exceedingly problematical whether it will ever assume a practical shape. The thing has been repeatedly talked of at intervals ever since the famous "Cave of Adullam" was formed, but it has always ended in talk, and there, it is my impression, these new rumours will also end.

Considerable anxiety has been felt during the last few days respecting the Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt (better known to the public as the Princess Alice), who has been attacked with diphtheria, from which disease her husband and several of her family have just recovered, one of her children having died. To-day the reports are more alarming than ever; and Sir William Jenner, who has been sent over to Darmstadt by the Queen, sends only the guarded qualification that "the case is not hopeless." People are remarking on the strange circumstance of the second week in December once more proving a time of anxiety to the royal family. To-morrow, the 14th December, is the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death; the first crisis of the Prince of Wales's illness was also on the 14th December; and now on the eve of the same day in another year the royal family is again anxiously watching the critical moment to another of its members. Their anxiety is very generally shared, for none of the Queen's children is more popular than the Princess Alice.

The public were startled yesterday by an announcement in the evening papers that a man had been apprehended on a charge of threatening to shoot the Queen. The letters in which this man, whose name is Maddan and who is described as an interpreter, made the alleged threat, have not been published; but as far as is known all that he appears to have done was to write to Mr. Cross and Mr. Liddell demanding money, and stating that if he did not get it he would visit Balmoral and "change the form of Government." As the man is supposed to be mad, it would, it might have been supposed, have been more advisable to have taken no notice of his wild letters than to convert him into a hero by formally charging him at a police court, and by the publicity thus given to the matter encourage other crack-brained fools to obtain notoriety in a similar way.

It has been remarked in the *Times* that there have been two Parliaments sitting in London this week—one at Westminster, and the other at Islington, where the Parliament of fat cattle has been holding its annual session. Indeed the Cattle Show extends its influence over the whole of central London. We are reminded of it by the figure of an ox with which the [illegible] coiffeur in the direction of Islington are labelled; by the increased crowds in the West-End streets; and by the influx of visitors at the theatres, exhibitions, and all places of public entertainment. This year the London shops offer to country visitors the additional attraction of quantities of articles which have been brought across the channel from the Paris Exhibition; and in the bazaar which is attached to the Islington Cattle Show one comes across numbers of toys and other articles which were to be seen a month or two ago in the Trocadero buildings, or in the shops in the Rue de Rivoli and the Avenue de l'Opera. The Show itself, in spite of agricultural depression, is a very good one; the entries are slightly more numerous than last year, and the animals are said to be of higher general merit. Both the Queen and the Prince of Wales (who was an early visitor to the Show) are large exhibitors; but they have not been as successful as usual in regard to prizes. Her Majesty has only obtained a third prize in one of the classes, and the Prince of Wales a first prize for a Highland steer and a second prize in Devons. The small number of prizes awarded to the royal exhibitors is said to have afforded some satisfaction among the agriculturists present at Islington, as it removes any suspicion of favouritism on the part of the judges. The Champion Plate of £100 has been won by Mr. Richard Stratton, of Newport, Monmouthshire, for his shorthorn heifer "Icicle," a splendid beast, with a soft coat of roan mixed with grey, which has won four prizes at the Show, and carried off a challenge cup at Birmingham last year. That it is not weight alone which has carried off the prize is shown by the fact that while this beast weighs a little over 18 cwt., another belonging to Mr. Butt, of Taunton, a steer to which the £50 cup for the best steer or ox has been awarded, weighs over 22 cwt. This latter is a gigantic animal, but not so ungainly as might be imagined.

According to present appearances, we are going to have what is called an "old fashioned" Christmas. On every hand there are indications of a severe winter. In London the snow is already lying on the ground, and we have had a succession of thick fogs and keen frosts which often herald the approach of long spells of wintry weather. In Scotland and Ireland the traffic on many of the railway lines is seriously impeded

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 13.

ALTHOUGH the debates on the Afghan policy of the Government have occupied the whole week, and have filled the newspapers to the exclusion of almost every other topic of interest, it is doubtful whether they have added much to the enlightenment of the public, and as the issue was from the first a foregone conclusion, the speeches, with one or two exceptions, have excited but little interest within the walls of Parliament itself. The Lords disposed of the matter in two sittings, although in order to do this they assembled on Tuesday at the unusually early hour of 4 p.m., and sat till nearly 3 o'clock the next morning. In the Commons the first debate will not be finished until to-morrow morning, and after that the question of the financial incidence of the war has to be discussed. The Lords got rid of the latter question by not discussing it at all. Nominally, it was involved in Lord Cranbrook's resolution, sanctioning the application of the revenues of India to defray the expenses of the military operations in Afghanistan, but the point was only lightly touched upon in one or two of the speeches, which were addressed almost exclusively to the question of policy. The attendance in the House of Lords on the opening night of the debate was scarcely so large as might have been expected, either on the floor of the House or in the galleries, where royalty was represented by Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, and the Duchess of Edinburgh, who had returned to London with her family on the previous evening. Lord Cranbrook, who spoke for an hour and three quarters, began his speech by stating that the Indian revenue

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

GENERAL ROBERTS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

General Roberts was at Hazipir yesterday, and was about to start for Khost with a small column. The attempts to organise opposition in that direction appear to have failed, and the Amir's officer has remained at Khost and is administering the district under orders of General Roberts.

A noted Waziri thief was shot at Thull on Sunday by a Pathan sentry.

THE KHYBER PASS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

Reports from the front state that the road between Ali Musjid and Jamrud was yesterday stopped by a party of about thirty Kuki Khels who killed a straggling camp follower. Troops were ordered out from Jamrud, but before they arrived the road had been cleared by Tucker's Jezailchis. The stoppage only lasted about an hour, and the telegraph which had been cut was repaired and working again in the afternoon.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL STEWART.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

General Stewart has completed a carriage road fit for heavy Artillery over the Gwajur Pass and advances to-day on both roads. The most authentic reports place the Amir's forces at three weak regiments. A few hundred Ghazis are also reported to have collected there, but they are without Artillery or any means of defending the town. No confirmation has been received of reported reinforcements from Herat.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CRICKET—CALCUTTA vs. BOMBAY PARSEES.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The match between the Calcutta Cricket Club and the Bombay Parsee Cricket Club was continued to-day. The Parsees scored 92 runs in the first innings; Dharwar 39, Bezonjee 12, and Libnawala 10. Calcutta second innings 361; Pollen 51, Handley 48, Apcar 37, Patteson 34, Rutherford 32, and Bourdillon 30. Parsees second innings 7, when the match was drawn. The attendance was very good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The Calcutta Fine Arts Exhibition was opened to-day by the Viceroy, who was received by the Lieutenant Governor. There was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, both European and native. Mr. Justice Jackson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in an excellent address, prayed the Viceroy to open the Exhibition. The Viceroy replied and declared the Exhibition open.

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 31ST.

News has been received that in consequence of sufficient supplies of provisions being unobtainable at Artaki, where the British fleet is now lying, it has been decided to remove it.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The Turkish Commissioner to superintend the surrender of Podgoritza to Montenegro has been appointed.

THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF TURKESTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 31ST.

It is announced that General Kaufmann, Governor-General of Turkestan is expected to arrive here shortly to discuss the introduction of civil administration in the towns of that province.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

Referring to the subject of the forthcoming action against Kuldja by the Chinese, the *Golos* of to-day announces that it is not the intention of the Government to surrender Kuldja.

LONDON, JAN. 1ST, 1879.

Consols closed at 94¼, being a fall of ¼ upon previous day's quotation.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Bombay Mails of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Mule Yarns 5-4½

32 lbs. do. 5-10½

Cloths 6-3½

Exchange 60 days' sight ... 1-16 11-16

Bank Bengal Rupee Paper 73½

3 per cent. do. 78

3 per cent. Consols for account. 94⅞

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 .... 113⅝

Bar Silver 49⅛

Arrivals.—Mofussilite, Glendovey.

Departure.—James Grove.

It is unpleasant to find how many people refuse to put any faith in the sincerity of either Lord Beaconsfield or Lord Lytton. We find in the *Daily News* of Dec. 9 a telegram from Mr. Forbes, dated Lahore, Dec. 8, which contains some fierce animadversions on the supposed [illegible] Government in keeping back the [illegible] Amir had replied in submissive [illegible] the *ultimatum* till after the conclusion [illegible]tes on the Queen's Speech. The [illegible] runs as follows:—

LAHORE, Sunday, 1.34 P. M.

[illegible] translated text of the Amir's letter will first be published in England, but a precis was officially communicated for publication last night.

It is a question of taste whether in an official communique an explicit expression of belief that the Amir is a fool and a knave, or a dignified, implied, and [illegible]dence in proof of such an asperion seems defective [illegible] the internal evidence is dead opposed. The story told by the emissary who brought the letter to Daka on [illegible] 19th. At Jellalabad, en route [illegible] heard tidings of the Ali Musjid reverse. Conceiving that the event might alter the views of the Amir to his left, according to his own story, he [illegible] at Jellalabad, hastened back to Cabul and [illegible] himself to the Amir. He states that the Amir, [illegible] the return, ordered him off immediately to take up [illegible] letter left at Jellalabad, and convey it to Major [illegible] at Daka.

The [illegible] of the Amir's communication seems [illegible] to bear out the hypothesis that the writer had [illegible]owledge of an important disaster. It has rather the [illegible]avour of apprehension than the consciousness of an infliction. [illegible]

Information reached the Viceroy on the morning of the [illegible] instant of the delivery of the letter at Daka; but the [illegible] letter, being addressed to Major Cavagnari, was not opened [illegible] the return of that officer to Daka on the 3rd instant. A precis of its contents was received at Lahore on the 4th instant, [illegible], being immediately telegraphed to England, it follows that the Cabinet were possessed of this important information prior to the delivery of the Queen's Speech and were [illegible] thereof, if not farcical character which [illegible]ssence of its tenor imparted to the subsequent debates.

A question being put on the subject in the House of Commons on the evening of the day the [illegible]egram was published in London, Mr. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State for India, [illegible]ered the following explanation:—

Mr. Stanhope—The following telegram will, I think, explain all the circumstances as to the receipt of the Amir's letter. It is from the Viceroy of India, and dated 30th December 1878:—"Cavagnari reports arrival at Daka on the 27th November of a subordinate officer of the Amir with letter in reply to ultimatum. The messenger had reached Jellalabad on the 22nd, and there had heard of the arrival of the Amir's forces, and returned to Cabul. The letter is dated 12th, but it is believed to have been re-written at Cabul after the news of the defeat at Ali Musjid. Summary of contents follow in cipher." We do not know when the contents of that letter became known to the Indian Government, but the summary was received in England until the night of Thursday, Dec. 5, and was not seen by any member of the Cabinet until Friday, the 6th Dec. The statement in the *Daily News* to the contrary effect is a simple fabrication. (Ministerial cheers.) The summary of contents was not published because the full text was expected. It was received in the course of yesterday, and was immediately published in every quarter. (Ministerial cheers.)

This explanation clears the Viceroy of the charge of having acted dishonourably; but Mr. Forbes expresses, we think, the general feeling when he says that the Government of India need not have descended to the meanness of suggesting that the Amir had altered his letter after hearing of the fall of Ali Musjid.

MR. BYRAMJEE JAMASJEE, who has been made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, is an Assistant Commissioner in the Berars and is a brother of Khan Bahadoor Nusserwanjee Jamasjee of Poona.

BEFORE obtaining a loan of about twelve lakhs of rupees from the Bank of Bombay a short time ago, Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. submitted to the board of directors of the Bank a statement of the liabilities of the four Spinning and Weaving Mills to which they are secretaries, treasurers, and agents. That statement was soon afterwards found to be wrong by several lakhs of rupees, and a revised statement was demanded and promised. The revised statement has not yet been got ready for presentation to the Bank or to the creditors; and the postponed meeting of creditors is not to be held to-day. No formal circular or notice has yet been sent round calling the creditors together at the office of the firm. Yesterday Mr. Kessowjee Naik held a private consultation at his bungalow at Malabar Hill with some of the principal creditors of the mills, two of them being those who have petitioned for a winding-up of the mills by order of the High Court. A committee of eight creditors was appointed with authority to prepare a statement of the firm's liabilities on account of the mills; and this statement, daily signed by the members of the committee, is to be laid before a meeting of creditors to be held at the firm's office, Elphinstone Circle, on Tuesday next. The most satisfactory part of the proposed arrangement seems to be that under which the chief creditors have agreed to take over at a valuation of ten lakhs of rupees the immoveable property which Mr. Kessowjee Naik gives up in liquidation of the firm's debt to the mills. This would leave a balance of at most fifteen lakhs, which Mr. Kessowjee proposes to pay off from his share of the proceeds of the intended sale of the foreshore properties, and the commission to be earned by him as secretary, treasurer, and agent to the mills in the next four years or less.

MR. PERCIVAL, C. S., late Joint Administrator of the Bhownuggur State, who has just retired from the service, paid a farewell visit last week to the Thakore at Bhownuggur. He was received by the Thakore with the respect due to his position.

NEWSPAPERS and Magazines will be thankfully received by the medical officers in charge of the base hospitals with the Quetta and Peshawar forces.

NEWS has been received of the death of Lieutenant E. L. Hull, R. A., (of the Madras Battery,) at Sukkur of dysentery on the 28th instant.

A CONTEMPORARY says that it was lately proposed in the India Council that an addition should be made to the pension of the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh. The proposal, which is believed to have been favoured and promoted in very high quarters, was warmly supported by the Government, but, after a full discussion, it was rejected by a majority of one, the opinion of those who voted against it being that the revenues of India ought not to be burthened with this additional charge.

IT has been decided, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that officers under the rank of captain, serving in regiments elsewhere than in India, may volunteer for the India Staff Corps. Candidates cannot select any particular staff corps, but on arrival in India will be posted to any Presidency as the exigencies of the service may demand. They must have more than two and less than five years' service; and in the case of West India regiments the minimum is three years. They must not exceed twenty-six years of age, and will be required to embark for India within three months from the date of their acceptance by the Secretary of State for India as probationers, the passage being provided at the public expense. On arrival at Bombay they will be posted to a native corps serving in the Presidency to which they may be nominated, and eighteen months afterwards they will be required to pass an examination in the native languages. A superior examination being essential for a staff appointment, any probationer failing to pass the specified examination will be posted to a British regiment in India or elsewhere.

THE total loss of life in the Kashmir Famine is estimated by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in his new Administration Report, at 150,000 out of a population of half a million. The administrative system of Kashmir, which creates Government monopolies and encourages private trade has rendered it impossible to control the famine with any success, though the Maharaja has shown the greatest anxiety to afford relief as far as he could.

SIR H. W. NORMAN, following the example of Sir Arthur Hobhouse and Sir William Muir, writes to say that he should never without dissent have signed the Viceroy's despatch of the 10th of May, 1877, reporting proceedings connected with Sir Lewis Pelly's mission, which occurred while he (Sir Henry Norman) was a member of the Government of India. Sir Henry Norman says he is anxious in the most public manner to state that he did not concur in the propriety of the policy with respect to Afghanistan, which was commenced on Lord Lytton's assuming office, or in various measures taken to give effect to that policy.

THE latest information received from Turkish Arabia is to the effect that the tribes about Nejd are now quiet and offer no opposition to the Turkish troops between Kateef and Hasea. The postal communication between Mosul and Diabekr has been re opened.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* for December appears an article upon the Glasgow Bank failure containing suggestions which must have grave weight not only with the general commercial public, but also with joint-stock bank proprietors, at the forthcoming meetings. The *Statist* briefly enumerates these suggestions:—

1. That a uniform balance-sheet be required by law from all banks, public or private, to be published at frequent intervals and under the sanction of a public auditor or of an audit committee. 2. That the Bank of England be compelled by law to separate the bankers' balance which it holds from the money of its own customers. 3. That the present legal restraints on the circulation of notes of the provincial banks of England and Wales, and of the Scotch and Irish banks, be abolished. 4. That the Government appoint a commission for the purpose of collecting facts and opinions on the banking question, with a view to legislation.

THE *Agence Russe*, of Dec. 13, commenting upon certain unwarranted statements made by foreign papers with reference to the movements of Generals Abramoff, Lomakine, and Ivanow, declares that the two latter generals occupy the military district of Samarcand, of which General Abramoff is the governor, and from which place an advance had, in fact, been made at the time when complications threatened to arise between England and Russia. General Lomakine has constructed a fort at Kyzil-Cheshine, about 130 miles south west of the Caspian Sea, to keep in order the Tekhe Turcomans, who, according to the above paper, were incited to rebel by English emissaries.

MR. GLADSTONE writes to the *Coerland Mail* under date December 4, 1878:—"I beg to thank you for the article of an Afghan, which I have been careful to read. The exhibition of feeling is instructive, but the paper would have produced more effect had the writer been better informed."

THE Liverpool *Daily Post* says:—We are able to state on trustworthy authority, that, after considering Lord Cranbrook's statement that, with respect to the present state of Indian finances, it was estimated there would be a surplus of 2,136,000*l.*, the committee of the North and North-East Lancashire Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association are summoned to attend a meeting on Dec. 13, in Manchester, to appoint a deputation to wait upon the Secretary of State for India to ask for a fulfilment of the promise made for a reduction of the Indian tariff duties whenever there was a surplus.

THE regimental establishments of the infantry of the line have been, it is stated, revised. Battalions of the First Army Corps will have an establishment of six transport horses. From the date they are placed under orders for service abroad the establishment of battalions will be increased by four second lieutenants and eight sergeants, while from the date they are placed under orders to return home, establishments of battalions will be reduced in like proportion, and vacancies are not to be filled up until such reductions have been effected. Io battalions placed under orders for India a hospital sergeant will be substituted for a sergent cook.

Truth:—The story of George Lewes's life is not yet to be told; that will be a sad page if ever it should be written. But this much may be anticipated of that which will be said—that beyond his great intellectual endowments he was a character of noble, almost heroic generosity, forgiving the basest treacheries that can befall a man, and trying to forget the poignant sorrows of the heart in the pursuit of literature, and the problems of science and art.

THE *British Medical Journal* says:—Professor Gorini is in London, superintending the erection of a funeral pyre on a site belonging to the Cremation Society near London. The pyre is on the system which has been approved in numerous cremations at Milan and other places in Italy.

THE *Western Morning News* has good authority for believing that an important change is likely to take place in the regulations governing the retirement of engineer officers; and the present age limit for engineers, viz., forty-five years, will be extended to fifty.

THE *Times* says:—We are in a position to state that the increase of the Indian army, voted by the unanimous voice of the Secretary of State's Council, was to the effect that each regiment of cavalry in the Bengal Army and the Punjab Frontier Force was to be raised by a strength of sixteen sabres per troop, while infantry battalions were to receive twenty-five men per company. This order is equally applicable to those Madras and Bombay regiments composing General Primrose's division. Any and every request of the Viceroy has been promptly and unanimously granted; but as yet no application has been made for additional British officers to native corps.

Truth:—The loss of few men will be more regretted by his friends than that of Whyte-Melville. He was manly, genial, and clever. His novels, although not of the highest stamp, were thoroughly readable. It occurred to me that he might be willing to write some sketches of runs with hounds in these columns. But he assured me that although he could write a graphic description of a run that never had occurred, he never could write anything worth reading about a run at which he had been present. Curiously enough, he frequently expressed a hope that his end would be in the hunting-field. He has left one child, Viscountess Mackerine.

THE 55 YEARS' RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of all the farces perpetrated by Government, there is, I believe, none greater than that of the Accountant General's Department, calling yearly every year on the heads of departments to submit the names of employés who may be affected by the 55 years' rule, which makes retirement from the service under certain conditions compulsory, on the attainment of that age.

A farce it may truly be called, as in the majority of cases the persons who are called upon to report on the fitness of others are themselves amenable to the rule; and thus to sympathy and self-interest (both powerful advocates, especially the latter) are often sacrificed the efficiency of a department, by retaining at their (the heads') biassed recommendation the services of numerous old fossils, whose eccentricities of temper and other vagaries might be pardoned in the character of a grandpapa, but are hardly excusable in their capacity of public servants.

Sufficient time has now elapsed for Government to see the ineffective results of the 55 year rule as a means of weeding the public service of incapables through senility for which it was established. This being so, why not amend its working in a manner so that it may more effectually carry out its object? or, if that be impracticable, abolish it altogether and do as was done at the time of the taking of pensions be quite voluntary. This at least would have its moral advantages, in that the temptation to lying (which its to be feared is now much indulged in) as to real age would not exist.

If, however, it is intended to let the 55 year rule stand, it might, I think, be made more effective by delegating the duty of passing on the physical fitness or unfitness of persons above the proscribed age to a quite disinterested board of examiners—that is, men to whom the rule itself does not apply.

To continue working the rule as it now is, I repeat, a farce, and in illustration of it I may mention that it is not at all unusual to see heads of departments, who having applied for extensions themselves, yet on recommending other old fossils for a similar favour, and these extensions commencing with one year eventually become many, much to the disgust and disappointment of those in the position of

A DISAPPOINTED JUNIOR.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, DEC. 24.

THE new Governor General of Goa is much troubled at the flood of anonymous letters he is receiving, and so wearied and disgusted is he with the nuisance that he has resolved to burn them all *en masse* publicly. All accusations, complaints, or counsels are tendered to him through so base a channel will receive no attention whatever.

In consequence of the unpunctuality in the attendance of public servants at their several offices, the Government has ordered a muster roll to be kept, so that those who neglect their duty will be put under stoppages. Affairs here have been managed so indolently that the practice complained of would have continued as of yore but that the pay of the subordinates accumulated arrears of the service and the frivolous excuses assigned by the employés to stay away from their duty at length called for redress.

The number of pilgrims to the shrine of St. Francis Xavier is increasing as the time of closing the exposition draws near. Many of them perish without being able to gain entrance, and some wait day after day to secure an opportunity to push in. Yet a continual stream of people pours in from morning until evening. The steamer Alabama, which arrived on the 15th, brought over 1,200 passengers, amongst whom were many Hindus, Mussulmans, Chinese, and even Russian visitors are nearly all sufferings from bodily ailments, who have been induced to undertake the voyage with the hope of obtaining cures for their several maladies, the fame of allegal miracles wrought at the shrine of the saint having already been noised abroad.

A sad accident occurred the other day at the entrance of the church, a poor Christian having been trodden to death in the crowd which was struggling for admittance to the shrine. Several persons, too, have been more or less injured by the rough treatment they have received at the hands of the soldiers who are posted at the entrance door to regulate the admissions.

The robbers continue unchecked in their plundering of the villagers. An armed band of a dozen individuals lately entered the house of a man named Miguel Vas of Sarzora at 8 p.m. while the family were at supper. The owner of the house and his son made resistance when they received several severe cuts and sabre-thrusts. At an alarm being given by ringing the parish bell the villagers hastened to the scene, but before they could come to the rescue the robbers had left, carrying away money and jewels.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, DEC. 24.

THE steamer Alabama which arrived on the 15th instant brought, besides several hundreds of passengers, six nuns and 20 priests. The former were the guests of Sir Michael Quadros at Panjim. On the same evening the captain of the steamer gave a dinner, to which many gentlemen from Bombay and some from Panjim were invited. The vessel was illuminated, and a regimental band was in attendance. The toasts of His Excellency the Governor General and His Grace the Archbishop were enthusiastically drunk.

The foreign Minister in Lisbon has telegraphed to the Governor General to despatch one battalion of infantry to Mozambique, to reinforce the troops there, as the natives have broken out and resorted to hostilities. The troops will embark to-day.

Our Supreme Court is to have henceforth one more judge to get rid of the large arrears. The same order creates three new Municipal Chambers at Sanquelim, Ponnem, and Damaun, and closes several police courts which were established some years back. The existence of these petty tribunals has been a great source of litigation, as removal will bring peace to many a villager, who at the slightest provocation is ready to institute civil or criminal suits against his neighbour.

The shears of economy have been brought to bear upon the overseers of the Public Works Department, who, on pretence of inspection of the provincial roads, which are in a terrible state, draw larger amounts as allowance than their salaries.

A merchant at Mapuça, named Salvador do Souza, who had a few months back an attack of paralysis, by which his right hand was affected, has been, it is said, completely cured by touching the body of St. Francis Xavier! The offerings of the pilgrims to the shrine up to the 15th instant amount to 10 thousand xerafins (Rs. 5,000).

To bring under the direct control of the Governor General the different departments of the service, which were hitherto working independently, has necessitated a great reform, and it is hoped that the expenditure of public money will be made in future with due regard to the interest of the people, and not to maintain a system of mischievous favouritism, which has for generations been the practice here.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT KHARAK ROAD.

A SERIOUS accident, or rather a series of accidents, occurred yesterday afternoon at Kharak Road beyond Byculla, by which no less than two lives have been lost and two more have been placed in jeopardy. The direct cause of the accident were "men-tigers," *i. e.*, human beings, who, daubed with paint and decorated with asses' ears and tails, play "fantastic tricks" in the public streets and delight in reducing themselves to the level of brutes to the intense admiration of their co-religionists during the time of the Moharrum festival. Yesterday afternoon as some of these mock-tigers were tearing at each other in the public road at Kharak, the bullocks of a municipal cart, laden with town sweepings, which came from the opposite direction to that which the "merry-makers" had taken, were frightened so far to get beyond control. The animals having been trodden to death in the crowd which was struggling for admittance to the shrine. Several persons, too, have been more or less injured by the rough treatment they have received at the hands of the soldiers who are posted at the entrance door to regulate the admissions.

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INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball presided at a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE JAMES PEARSE.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne on behalf of Mr. Pearse, presented a petition, and, under Section 60 of the Act, asked for a certificate in the nature of a final discharge. Applicant formerly carried on trade as a printer, and in respect of those liabilities had obtained his discharge some time ago. A rule *nisi* was granted.

RE IBRAHIM OOKA.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, for Ananda Sewa and other creditors, applied that the person abovenamed be adjudicated an insolvent under section 9 of the Act, on the grounds of fraudulent transfer of property and removing from his usual place of business with intention to defraud. The application was granted, and a rule *nisi* ordered to be issued.

RE NAVAZBAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Kapadia moved for a postponement of the hearing and extension of interim order for six months. The insolvent, who was said to be more than a hundred years old, is ill in bed—not likely, the learned counsel said, to survive the period of postponement asked for. His Lordship granted the application.

RE AMEERODDIN ABDOL LUTIFF.

Mr. Mankar, instructed by Mr. Bhaishanker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order and for leave to serve notices. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE BHIMJEE CANJEE.

Mr. Budnoodin for the insolvent moved for leave to amend the schedule, to serve notices, and for an interim order until next court day. Mr. Taylor opposed the application on the ground of the fraudulent conduct of the insolvent. He did not need an interim order, as there were no judgment creditors. His Lordship refused to grant an interim order and postponed the hearing of the matter until next court day.

RE DEWJEE GOVINDJEE AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Pearson and Winter, for Nana Jadawjee, the parties abovenamed were adjudicated insolvents under section 9 of the Act on the grounds of absconding and fraudulently making away with property.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., made a similar application later on in the day, which was also granted.

RE CURSETJEE COWASJEE MAZOO.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved for an order that the insolvent should appear to be further examined in a matter connected with his insolvency. The ground was a discovery of property which insolvent had not mentioned in his schedule. He was discharged in April 1877. His Lordship granted the application.

RE LILLADHUR GOVINDJEE.

On the application of Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen on behalf of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., the abovenamed party was adjudicated an insolvent on the ground of absconding. The insolvent's liabilities are said to amount to five lakhs of rupees.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Esmaljee Sugoon, a servant, Rs. 3,729. Shapurjee Dhunjeebhoy, a bill collector, Rs. 3,259. Chanjeebhoy Dadabhoy Mistree, lately a contractor, Rs. 14,728. Bulwantrao Bhasker Josey, a medical practitioner, Rs. 9,640. Cowasjee Cooverjee, a liquor seller, Rs. 4,372. Sebastio Joseph d'Abreo, formerly a commission agent, Rs. 4,411. Cruzbna Kessow, a carpenter, Rs. 1,062. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Cooper, Rs. 716. Shaik Rahaman Shaik Abdoola, a servant, Rs. 812. Bhasker Jugonnath, a priest, Rs. 2,248. Mowjee Valljee, a goomasta, Rs. 1,449. Dajee Raghowjee, a peon, Rs. 988.

DISTRICT OFFICERS ON TOUR.

DISTRICT and sub-district officers all over India are just now undergoing the hardships of camp-life. They have left headquarters, like so many knight-errants, to seek the aggrieved and oppressed in the far interior to afford them redress. It is not sufficient that the Fountain of Justice should afford relief to those only who can afford to reach it, the Fountain of Justice itself must leave its permanent locality for the benefit of those who are either too poor or too weak to leave their homes to diffuse its blessings, unreservedly, ungrudgingly, and free of all coarse barring the law and its numerous chances. The Fountain of Justice, like Mahomet, summons the mountain of misery to come forward to be relieved. But the mountain does not move, at least the entire mountain does not, and the Fountain of Justice, as soon as the cold season sets in, then marches forward, well supplied, well armed, and well satisfied, together the portions left behind. How delightful to contemplate these pleasing traits in our Fountains of Justice! How too weak and too oppressed, the indigent and the [illegible] long for the day [illegible] may please the Fountain to favour its centre to come to them to afford protection and relief!

How beautiful the picture, but alas, how sad the reality! The approach of the Magisterial party does not create joy or hope to anybody, but dread and consternation to all. The tents pitched upon a beautiful spot, and the spot not selected generally according to the quantity of unredressed grievances, but undisturbed game. The people view the work of the tent pitchers with despair, but, nevertheless, they cannot prevent the progress of the work. The Magistrate at last comes, and then the reminds them of the advent of the Burgees, who exercise their forefathers so much two-hundred years ago. The Magistrate himself, however, is innocent of all the depredations committed in his name by the camp-followers, and the proof that his presence does in the interior, if it does any good, is quite inadequate to make up for the mischief, woe, and misery that follow his footsteps everywhere.

His presence encourages an aggrieved party to come forward with a petition to complain against a wrong which he had perhaps forgotten or condoned. Or he is brought forward by the machinations of a *munshi*. From these petitioners commence his misery. The next day perhaps the Magistrate finds the game more cautious than before, and he breaks camp for a peel or lake, where a shot has not been fired, perhaps for years. The aggrieved finds that he has to follow him. He is a busy man, but he is obliged from that day to turn a camp-follower himself, sharing with their hardships and enjoying none of their advantages. The Magistrates, besides, carry with them files of cases instituted in his head-quarters, and the interested parties find themselves obliged to follow them from place to place.

Now bear this in mind that the site of the camp is selected according to the quantity and quality of game, and such sites are found not only far away from bazaars and towns, but even from important villages. The complainants and defendants thus find themselves compelled to follow the Magistrate in places where there is not a shed to give them cover, or a grain to be had either for money or love. Bear also this in mind, that this happens in the winter season. The Magistrates break their camps at their sweet pleasure, they do not wait in a spot for the convenience of the parties interested in a case.

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HOTELS.

EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—HOTEL ACCOMMODATION AT PANGIM AND OLD GOA.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has established three hotels, one at Pangim, denominated the NOVA GOA HOTEL, and two at Old Goa, denominated the GRAND and the SANTA MONICA HOTEL, and trusts that the Public will continue their Patronage during the Christmas Holidays. Nothing will be wanting to render the hotels in every way comfortable and first-class commodities and wines served at moderate rates.

F.A. DE COSTA, Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

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Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.

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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

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ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JANUARY 1879.

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Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clean [illegible] from all the thousand and one diseases to which we are constantly subject. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some while yet before it shall have arrived at such a pitch of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, as long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and in South America, has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than 'nips,' and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recognised not only as a refreshing but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail*. Nov. 1, 1877.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—
"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it: the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la Paix Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house.—M. BERAL."

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CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—ENO'S FRUIT SALT, FRUIT SALINE, OR FRUIT POWDERS.—*Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.*

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